FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1879.

Liousements Indiay,

Aberte's Thentre—Soin Shingle, Hatines, Academy of Music—Lucks II Lammermore, American (mistale—Faty-ignis Satural Exhibition, American Disto Musican—28 Biowey, Chickering Hat Pinsfore. Daly's Theatre Wars. Bally's Phentre Wills
Fifth Avenue Theater—Let Briganda
Grand Opera House—Pipus,
Haverly's Theater—Houses,
Koster & Hint's Garden—Concert. New York Aquartum The Bosentin Old. New York Circus 125 and 128 hopsiway. Olympic Thentes - Under The State.

Park Theories - David Garriek.

San Francisco Minsteris - Broodway and 200 st. Standard Theatre—Phalors Theatre Comique—Malligan Goard Chowder, Tony Pastur's Theatre Verbity Mathers Union Square Theatre—Presch Plats. Wallack's Theatre—Contempt of Court.

#### Do Irishmen Want to Change Our Form of Government?

It has been frequently pescried, during this campaign, that all or nearly all our Irish fellow eltizens will vote for John KELLY for Governor. We are hardly prepared to accept this as correct, and we think the reasons are abundant and conclusive why it ought not to be true.

The effect of voting for John Kelly is to make Mr. CORNELL Governor. That is indisputable.

The effect of making Mr. CORNELL Governor, it is now almost universally conceded, is to greatly augment the chances of the Republicans for carrying the State of New York in the Presidential election next year and electing their candidate.

The foremost Republican candidate for President at present is Gen. GRANT; and his name is already generally and openly associated with the proposition to essentially change and strengthen the Executive Department of the Government. It is even unhesitatingly advised that the office of President shall be conferred on Gen. GRANT for life, and that his son, now Col. GRANT, shall succeed him. The late Major-Gen. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, who knew GRANT very intimately, was always of the opinion that he meant to install himself in the White House for life.

Now do loyal, true. Democratic voters of Irish birth or Irish extraction feel willing to take the first step toward placing Gen. GRANT again in the White House by making his warm supporter, Mr. Cornell, Governor of New York ?

Is it not safer and wiser to vote for LUCIUS ROBINSON?

#### Work and Wages.

One striking proof and incident of the renewed activity of business of all sorts is the advance in the wages of skilled laborers generally. With the increase in the demand for labor, wages have gone up, and competent workmen can now command better pay than for five years past, and much better than before the war. Employers, of course, complain; but cheap work means bad times, and they can afford to bear the extra cost to which they are now put.

In the building trade especially the advance in wages has been very marked during the last six months, and at the same time the cost of materials has risen, so that the expense of putting up a house is deelared by the builders to be fully 20 per cent. greater. They grumble at the increase and prophesy as its result a serious check to building enterprises. But the demand for new houses continues large, a remarkable number of real estate transfers have taken place within the last month, and, spite of the increased cost, new structures are likely to continue to rise rapidly.

Carpenters and masons are now getting from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a day, the wages of very prosperous times; and labor of all sorts employed in building has risen a fifth. While last year laborers got from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a day, they can now command from \$1.75 to \$2 a day. Plasterers receive about \$3 a day, against \$2.50; and stonecutters \$3, against \$2.50 to \$2.75.

This improvement in the condition of workingmen, and it extends to all classes of strument, and its constant connection by them-mechanics, factory operatives, and | rail and telegraph with its Austrian allycommon laborers-is, of course, of great | an advantage which its opponents could not benefit to trade and manufacture. The retail traders are doing better than for ten years, and the larger incomes of the buyers enable them to purchase finer goods.

Meantime, the price of the necessaries of life, of meat and vegetables, is moderate, and a man can get more for his money than when wages were lower. The year is closing better than it opened.

## The German-Austrian Alliance.

What is the weight of the new factor introduced into German politics by the plan and Andrassy? For the moment no aggressive measures are avowed, or even countenanced, by the promoters of the compact, and tranquillizing assurances have been given to the envoys of Russia and of France. But the very existence of the league implies the possibility of war. The alliance was trian interests in not improbable contingencles-as a precaution against the combinations and disturbances which are almost certain to follow the death of the reigning Czar, or the advent of less sober and circumspect Ministers at the head of the French Government. Such events may occur at any be able to frustrate opposition, and to insure the peace of Europe.

It is true that the temporary effect, if not

the object, of BISMARCK's recent diplomacy has been to leave Russia in a state of isolation. Never has the house of Romanoff seemed so utterly cut off from the rest of Europe-not even in 1812, when it could count at least upon the secret sympathy of although Muscovite pretensions are now viewed with peculiar aversion by the British taxpayer, there is one thing still more repulsive, and that is the prospect of enlarged pecuniary burdens. No one who observes the temper of the English people at this time can doubt that Russia could secure their neutrality in a European contest by shrewd concessions in Asia. Again, if England stood aloof, the non-interference of Turkey might be easily purchased by the formal waiver of an indemnity whose payment nobody expects. Besides, the Porte could have but little inclination with Austria, incident shows his reputation in Mexico. to whom the treaty of Berlin assigned a leading part in the spoliation of its terripreponderance of motive on the side of neutrality in the case of collision between the has nothing to gain from Austria but the Trentino, and everything to lose from a

istry which represents only a fraction of certainty, and the possible cooperation of its army on one side or the other must be a conflict between the new German-Austrian | interior of Mexico. alliance and its probable opponents.

It may be taken for granted that the Czarewitch, should his accession to the Russian throne occur at the present juneture, would press on the French Government the advantages of a copartuership, regarded as an offset to the compact concluded between the Harsnurgs and Homenzon-LEUNS. If the league proposed were, on its face, confined to strictly defensive ends, it is hard to see how any Ministry could justify its rejection in view of the threatening posture maintained by Germany, and which on one occasion since 1871 would have led to fresh assaults but for Russian Interposition. Suppose, however, the covenant be-tween France and the Northern Empire were nominally restricted to reciprocal decuce, how long would the rancor and wounded pride of the French people withstand the temptations of such an opportunity? It is certain that a cry for rescue would speedily go forth from Alsace-Lorraine, and that a passionate thirst of rehabilitation and of vengeance would sooner or later be kindled throughout France. There is no statesman and no party that could long hold back the country, once thoroughly aroused to the chance of regaining its military dignity and its territorial integrity. In a word, the German-Austrian alliance may provoke at any instant, and can hardly fail to draw forth in the end, a counter scheme of cooperation on the part of France and Russia. In such a situation hostilities might not be long delayed, and their result would doubtless depend upon the relative resources of the combatants.

Were a war to break out this year if cannot be disputed that the fighting strength of Russia and France would be materially outmatched by the joint force of the allied empires. Aside from the advantage of position, which, as a little reflection will show, should of itself prove decisive, the volume of disciplined and really effective material controlled by the central powers is absolutely greater than the maximum strength which their opponents could put forth under existing circumstances. It will be remembered that the present organization of the French army only dates from 1875, and is therefore very far from exhibiting its full fruits. According to Gen. UPTON's calculations the whole volume of the field army on a war footing would not now exceed 488,000 men, while the number of partially drilled men available for a reserve would fall short of 150,000. A like criticism may be made on the actual condition of the Russian military system, which since 1874 has been in a state of transition For the new scheme to be worked out in all its details nine years will be required, after which term the active army will muster in war time 870,000, while 200,000 effective reserves will be at hand. Meanwhile these figures must be reduced by some 400,000 leaving only about 700,000 disciplined soldiers at the Czar's disposal in the current year, nearly a fourth of whom, moreover, must always be assigned to duty in the Caucasus and central Asia.

On the other hand, the German and Austrian armies, whose organization began earlier, can call into the field larger numbers of carefully trained men. The plan of military recruitment and service followed in Austro-Hungary was adopted in 1868, on the morrow of Sadowa, and the result is an army of 800,000 men, each of whom is a thorough soldier. In the case of Germany, the advantage of long preparation is even more conspicuous. Here the number of perfectly drilled troops available for immediate operations is about 1,100,000, including the Landwehr, which is composed of more experienced combatants than those now serving with the colors.

It is plain enough that in sheer weight and brute force the German-Austrian league ist for some years remain superior to the military power of Russia and France combined. When we add to these considerations the incomparable mechanism of the German army regarded as a fighting incommand-we must admit that a successful issue of a Franco-Russian alliance looks extremely questionable. Nor is it sure by any means that the accession of Italy as a third party to their compact would suffice to turn the scale.

The Majada Mines. A new and unexpected source of international anxiety has developed itself on the Mexican border. In the mountainous district known as the Sierra Majada, in the interior of Mexico, mines of extraordinary of concerted action arranged by BISMARCK victness have been discovered. The result is a rush from all parts of Mexico, and also from the United States

It happens that the Majada mine district is situated near the boundaries of three or four States, whence has arisen a triple or fourfold claim of jurisdiction over it; while a still more formidable claimant appears in projected as a guarantee of German-Aus- the Mexican federal Government, which is contemplating the seizure of the disputed district of Majada, a law for this purpose having already been introduced into the Mexican Congress.

With the excitements of greed, with the recent discovery of new and richer mines, with the rival State claims, with the dissolumoment, and the question arises whether the tion of several mining companies on account joint forces of the two central powers would of the action of the federal Government. and with the flocking of 12,000 persons to a heretofore almost uninhabited region, the condition of things at Majada may be imagined; and now the cauldron of passionate excitement has been stirred up by the arrival of troops of Texas Yankees, determined to

share in the spoils. It is this invasion of mining emigrants that causes fears of international trouble Prussia and the active aid of England. But | If the lawless conduct of miners intruding on Indian reservations in this country is now repeated in Mexico, no doubt there will be bad blood and hard blows. It is unfortunate that at such a juncture the American people are represented in Mexico by a Minister who has excited the suspicions if not the enmity of the sister republic. In fact, when Mr. FOSTER recently went on a nom inal tour of Inspection among the Consulates on the Pacific coast, he was promptly accused of intending to explore the Majada mines, and his touching at Mazatlan was assumed as proof positive of the intent. Mr. Fosten did not go to Majada, but the

Undoubtedly bodies of emigrants arriving in Mexico for the purpose of mining or for tory. Passing to Italy, we find an equal any other peaceful purpose are entitled to protection. But miners are apt to go armed; and this might make them amena-Czar and central Europe. The new kingdom | ble to Mexican laws against armed bodies coming from foreign lands-though, to be sure, the United States troops have violated struggle which might develop, on the one these laws with impunity. Besides, it is hand, the explosive elements of social revo- probable that when the richness of the lution, and on the other the intractable mines becomes widely known there will be a forces of clerical reaction. Nevertheless the greater rush from Western States and Ter- | wise-

attitude of Italy, being shaped by a Min- ritories, thus increasing the bitterness of international feeling already engendered by the population, cannot be predicted with the military raids across the Rio Grande. Altogether, the outlook is not a pleasant one. Probably it is fortunate that the kept in view, if we would forecast the issue of mines are not on the border line but in the

#### Bolting Wholesome.

Some time ago we took occasion to express our belief that the practice of bolting unfit nominations was calculated to exert a wholesome influence in politics. We have not since seen any reason to change or modify that opinion.

But, like all other remedies, bolting, to have a good effect, should be judiciously applied.

For instance, in the approaching election it seems to us eminently proper for Republicans in the city, acting on the criticism of our esteemed contemporary, the Times, to bolt most of the Republican city nomina tions, except that of Mr. Roor for Judge of the Common Pleas; and for Republicans throughout the State, following the recommendation of that foremost Republican. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, to bolt the nomination of A. B. Cornell, for Governor.

Democrats in this city should bolt the nomination of John Kelly for Governor. If carried out in this way, the practice of bolting would immediately prove beneficial.

The Rev. J. Hyatt Smith has taken himself out of the contest for the Senatorship in the Third District, because he didn't see any chance of his being elected if he stayed in. The reason is a sufficient one in this case, and the frankness with which Mr. SMITH avows it is commendable. If allegations to which such Brooklyn citizens as ex-Mayor HUNTER and Gen. SLOCUM have out their names are true, Mr. W. W. Goodston yould show wisdom in following the Rev. J HYATT SMITH'S example.

A familiar voice is again heard in the and-the voice of the Chief of the Engineer Corps, pleading for lots of money for coast for iffeations. We advise Congress to turn a deaf ear to this voice. Torpedoes are cheaper than forts, and a much better protection.

After several more witnesses had told the Police Commissioners that they did not see him strike young SMITH, Capt. WILLIAMS procured a postponement of the further hearing of his case until next Thursday. He can now devote his time uninterruptedly to preparing for his trial on the indictment found against him by the Grand Jury.

We fear that if that Egyptian obelisk should ever get to New York, it will be regarded as a ridiculous humbug. It has no beauty and no shapeliness. It is only a broken, decayed, and disfigured old block of stone.

The spectacle of an excited London Alderman telling the Lord Mayor to his face in open court that he is a disgrace to his office is, to say the least, an unusual one.

Mr. W. W. NILES has been nominated by the Regular Democracy as their candidate for the Assembly for the district including the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, be-yond the Harlem River. Mr. NILES is a lawyer of experience, and we are confident that, if elected, he will make a useful member of the

An error the other day made us speak of Major GEORGE W. McLean as the anti-Tammany candidate for Alderman in the Fourth District. We should have said in the Seventh Senate District: and there we advise our friends to

The Rev. Dr. Porren of this city having previously withdrawn his name, the Rev. Dr. STARREY of Paterson was yesterday chosen Protestant Episcopal Bishop of northern New Jersey, in place of the late Bishop ODENHEIMER. Probably the clergymen and laymen who opposed this choice because of the known High Church principles of the candidate will be econciled to it by a better acquaintance with the personal qualities of the man.

Part of an oil town in Pennsylvania was burned down yesterday, and several Nova Section towns are reported partially blown down by a hurricane.

## SHERIDAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 .- Singularly enough. the most chivalrous feat of the year within his ommand, is ignored by Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan in his annual report-Dodge's succor of belenguered Payne at Mill Creek. The rapidity of Morritt's murch he remembers but for the gallantry of the humbler officer and his twoscore colored troopers there is not a word. The trait of Gen. Sheridan's report, this year,

is its caution; for it is quiet to a fault, and in place of slashing at the Indian Office with his old-time vigor, he contents himself with giving it a few covert digs. Has last year's expece of Carl Schurz's prowess on a foolscap field frightened Sheridan from another passage at pens? Gen. Sheridan, nevertheless, is perfeetly right in declaring that Indian wars, which st the country millions every year in maintaining an army, are due to simple mismanagement-to an insufficiency of rations, though these are to take the place of hunting; or, perhaps, to a constant shifting of Indians from their homes to less healthy regions, "invariably followed," says Gen. Sheridan, sickness which is so intense that it frequently terminates fatally;" or, again, to a lack of government among the Indians, except their own tribal laws and decisions, which are either ig-

nored by the whites or made a ground of war. These things Gen. Sheridan knows; he says them, too, in a question between soldier and civilian as to who is the guiltier of causing Indian wars; yet he expresses regret that Wild Hog and the other Cheyenne chiefs, survivors of the Fort Robinson butchery, have "gone free," instead of being hanged. It was because they had insufficient rations and were removed from healthy homes to a fever-stricken land of exite that the Cheyennes fled north, and they

fought because pursued and attacked. The report would not be Sheridan's if it failed o argue that he has too few troops, and to recmend the establishment of a new fort; but elsewhere in the same document the Lieutenant-General thinks that there will never again be any general combinations of hostile Indians. giving sound reasons therefor. Presumably, therefore there will be hereafter less need of

rontier troops. Indeed, when the miserable system of Indian nismanagement, which Gen, Sheridan himself describes as the source of Indian wars, gives way to an honest, wise, and just system. the army will not be kept at the call of the Indian agents or the Indian Office to prosecute wars started by their fraud or folly.

## The Pet of Hayes and Evarts in China,

PERIN. Aug. 22.-The publication of THE er's charges against seward in the Chinese newspacers as utterly destroyed his prestige bere as a Minister. Ye must have a new man at once, for our increasing in creatain the East demand the very best are ution. The charges against Seward have been translated into Chi ness and placed before all the high officials at Pekin, an ander such circumstances no man in the position -- a exercise any induspee. Our insportant and augmenting trade out here demands a first-class man at Pekin at ree or before next winter.

## A Sensible Democrat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Ser: I read the editorial in Thursday's Sun with great satisfaction. In a few sentences it shows the folly of any Democrat voting for John Kelly, since it is clear that he has not the shadow of a shade of a chance of being elected. Mr. Kelly's pressing his wild scheme to destroy the

Democratic party is clear proof that his ambition to cor tinue to be a leader in our party has overcome his reasoning powers.

1 consider it my bounden duty to vote for Lucius Robin.

son, and I firmly believe all true Democrats will do like wise.

THE DEMOCRATIC OUTLOOK.

According to One of His Felends.

ALBANY, Oct. 30,-Yesterday I met a gentleman who has just returned from an extended tour through the State. He believes that Lucius Robinson will be reflected by more than 25,000 plurality, and he seems to have a grasp of figures which gives plausibility to his talk. He says:

" I left here doubtful of the result. It was my eninion before the Convention that the true policy of the party was to nominate a candidate on whom the party could unite. Gen. Slocum Clarkson N. Potter, Mr. Olcott, anybody who was good and true, would have been more acceptable to me than Gov. Robinson. I never questioned the excellence of the Governor's administration, but I knew he had made enemies where he might have made friends, and it seemed to me foolish to alienate Tammany Hall and to invite a bolt which throatened disaster. I came back from Syracuse, much disturbed at what had been done and not at all hopeful. I am thus particular in defining my position because it has an important bearing on what I am about to tell you. If I had gone out sanguine of success and had returned in the same frame of mind, it would not have been surprising. When a man with his prejudices strongly aroused, and his mind made up in advance, sets out to gather political news he usually fails to get any information, for he does most of the talking himself and enters into an argument with those who question his conclusions. But I went very desirous of success, but prepared to learn the worst. I have come back absolutely certain of success in the State and confident that Robinson will be redlected by a vote so large that it will stand for years to come as a perpetual surprise and puzzle to the politicians.

"I went first to the places where Mr. Kelly held his meetings. I found at Troy a disaffected element in the Democratic party which extended but in a minor degree through the towns of Rensselear County. I listened to all the men I could find who were opposed to Robinson, and I did not talk beyond asking them for whom they voted last year. Among the leaders I found a dezen or fifteen who voted for Bradley for the Court of Appeals. But in the rank and file of the Kelly party I discovered the men who gave Gideon J. Tucker his 3,000 votes in Rensselaer County last year. Then I saw that the true line of my investigation lay among the Greenbackers, and the fact was quickly revealed that that organization had fallen to pieces. In place of the 3,000 votes given to Tucker, Harris Lewis will not get 500 votes in Rensselaer. Of the remainder-2,500-at least 2,000 are dissatisfied Democrats who went out of the party last year. not because they differed from the majority on questions of finance, but because they wanted to make a break and express their independonce. They came back rather unwillingly, and their first inclination was to support Mr. Kelly. Perhaps 1,000 of them will stick to Kelly to the end, but the other 1,000 will vote for Robinson. 'In Oneida County I found hat the Kelly strength was also derived from last year's

Greenbackers. They have a Kelly organ in Utica, edited by John F. Mines, who last year edited the Greenback organ. Their principal man is Mayor Buckley, who was nominated by the Greenbackers and adopted by the Demoerats for Mayor of Uties. But the Greenback vote in Oneida County last year was 3,500, while this year it is comparatively nothing. The most liberal estimate of the Kelly vote in the county puts it at 1,000, and some well-informed politicians told me that it would not be more than half of that. The few votes that the Greenbackers get will not come from the men who east them last year, but will be drawn more largely from the Republicans than from the. Democrats. Allowing Mr. Kelly 1,000 votes in Onelda County, the Democrats will still be in

better condition than they were last year, and will reduce the Republican plurality of 1,300. "I continued my inquiries in Onondaga, Oswego, Monroe, Niagara, Erie, and Chemung. In all these counties except Eric there was a strong Greenback vote last year, though in Ningara County it confined itself to local officers and gave only 363 votes to Tucker. These Greenback votes in the counties named came almost exclusively from dissatisfied Democrats, and these who continue to be dissatisfied will vote for Mr. Kelly this year. But while the seven disaffected counties gave Tucker more than 20,000 votes, they will give Kelly fewer than 10,000, and Lewis fewer than 5,000. I am satisfled that the Democrats will make a net gain of more than 5,000 votes, as compared with last year, in the very places that Kelly depends on for his rural support. In Albany, where the Democratic party seems to be most honelessly divided, precisely the same condition prevails that I have noted in these other counties. The Kelly vote, in spite of the leadership of Parker and Corning, will be smaller than the Tucker vote of last year, which rose to nearly 6,000, and it will be so much smaller that the Democrats will be the gainers to the extent of nearly 3,000

"Here, then, is the first part of my discovery; In place of 73,000 votes east for Gideon J. Tucker last year outside of New York city, there will be this year not to exceed 20,000 votes east for John Kelly. Of the Tucker votes 60,000 were Democratic, and, after making due allowance for the Kelly defection and for the number who will remain and vote for Lewis, it is perfeetly clear that the Democrats will make a net gain of 30,000 votes from that source alone as compared with last year."

"That would wipe out Danforth's plurality, wouldn't it, if you could count on your usual majority in New York city?"

Judgo Donohue has decided that the non-estdent defendants be served by publication Yes, but our majority below Harlem Bridge of summons. will be larger this year than it was last year. We had only 45,000 in the counties of New York. To the Editor of The Sun-Sic: Will you Kings, Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond. This in ! Three years ago, three long years ago, the Securi year we shall have 12,000 in Kings, 3,000 in Life Insurance swindle miled. Last month the Court Appeals repliered its decision, and Receiver Wicklam remised a dividend this menth size. I have heard noth Queens, 500 in Suffolk, and 1 500 in Richmond. That necessitates 28,000 plurality in New York to equal last year's vote in the five counties be-Ask Wickform to give us the small amount he says we retain a shall receive. Wickform received has share the low Harlem Bridge. Well, New York city will New York, tiet 30. give Robinson more than 28,000 plurality."

" But by this showing the vote of the two parties in the State would be about even."

"Wait a bit. I have not yet touched on the most important branch of the subject. In every town of every county of the State there are Republicans who are going to vote for Robiason because they think he has been a good Governor, and because they doubt if Cornell would be an equally good Cornell would be an equally good I would like to join such a corpe the roly fitting myself to defend myself in case that the minute of the corner. I know the Republican writers introduce the due to my cramma & Fixer.

OUR HARROR DEFENCES.

say that this class of voters has no ex-

istence except in the imagination of Robinson's

friends. But I know better. I stopped at fifty

country towns and asked questions, and every-

where I found a certain percentage of Robinson

Republicans. These places were wide apart, and

there were no special causes at work in them to

strengthen the Demogratic candidate. Unless a

great change takes place during the next

few days, there will be 50,000 of these Robinson

Republican votes poiled on election day. They

will be cast by men who have deliberately made

up their minds, and who are not to be influenced

by the usual devices of politics. I am not talk-

ing about the scratchers, or the followers of

Curtis, or the Liberals, or any political com-

bination, but of the Republican farmers and

merchants who say they will vote for Robinson

because he has reduced the taxes and because

he can certainly be trusted to keep public ex-

"Now mark my words: Robinson's majority

over Cornell will exceed 25,000; and you do not

I am satisfied that my informant believes all

that he says; and that his opinions coincide al-

STEAM PILOT BOATS.

An Innovation Proposed by Capt. Noble, and

Oblections Made by the Pilots.

The combination of European steamship

companies, known as the North Atlantic Con-

ference, have contended for years past that the rate of pilotage at this port is excessive. All

efforts at favorable legislation baving failed, a

proposal to employ a number of pilots at a

stated salary was taken into consideration. A

rough estimate showed that the companies con-

jointly paid \$150,000 a year for pilotage. If, as

t was estimated, twelve pilots could handle the

ships, at a salary of \$4,000 each, the entire ex-

pense incurred by the companies would be

\$48,000, plus the cost of coaling a pilot steamer

ROND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

The Trustees Sued for \$130,000 that, it is Al

leged, was Hiegally Loaned.

Willis S. Paine, receiver of the Bond Street

Savings Bank which suspended in September,

1876,has begun three suits against the trustees of the bank during the years 1870 and 1871 for the

losses caused by alleged illegal and improvi-

dent loans. The defendants in the several suits

Dominick, David V. Dunscomb, Jc h Simon

ward Corning, Samuel T. Cooper, Thomas C.

Horton, George W. Mend, William Schwarz

waelder Sylvester R Comstock James O

Pond, William Phelps, Moses D. Van Pel

Erastus E. Bouton, George Walker, Harrison

ministrators of the following trustees who have

since died: William Gardner, William F. Dom-

inick, Theophilus Anthony, William A. Walker, Alfred A. Underhill, Robert R.

Willetts, and Peter Moller, Harrison Hall

was President of the bank during this period.

and Chas. D. Bailey and Joseph P. Cooper were

bank but all the defendants are claimed to be ble, because, having full opportunity to ex-ine the books of the bank upon which the us were entered, they did not inquire into scharacter of the loan or make any protest ainst the action of the officers. It is averred, refers, that they were guilty of passive such of trust, and with having, by not pro-ting, affirmed the idegal actions of the bank's cers. The illegality of the loan, it is as-ted, consisted in the fact that the premises we not worth twice the amount of the loan

pon the transaction was \$60,000, for which um judgment is sought. The third suit is for \$40,428, the amount of

loss upon the purchase of five mortgages of \$5,000 each for \$37,900, from Geo. W. Mead, one of the trustees. The premises upon foreclose

Wickham's Victims.

Gen. Hanenck for President.

From the Boston Herafil.

as the type of the soldier who acknowledges the suprem

A Prudent Boy.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir; What has

ome of the proposed Sevento Regiment Cadet Corpst

ney of the civil law.

te. Pennsylvania, to the Democracy, and he has a nonse popularity in the South, where he is regarde-

denough to prod ex-Mayor Receiver W. H. Wich

LJohn E. Tousey, and the executors and ad

son, Joseph P. Cooper, Sinciair Lousey, Ed-

hittinek

are Erastus F. Mead, Robert In

Barnum, John Aitkin, Josep

Charles D. Bailey, John Q. Adan.

most exactly with those of Lucius Robinson.

penditures down to the lowest point.

for yourself."

Plans for Two More Casemated Works for

the Defence of New York Harbor. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.-Gen. Wright, Chief of Engineers of the army, has just completed his annual report. It shows that during the past fiscal year the work upon our sea coast de-fences has been limited in accordance with terms of the set of March 23, 1879. "The disasters of the first three He says: months of a war under the present condition of our defences might cost the nation teniold the

months of a war under the present condition of our defences might cost the nation tenied the expenditure that would be needed to the roughly protect our coars argainst attack. Our great eiles, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Sen Francisco, New Orleans, Baltimore, and Wassington, should they ted into the lands of an enemy, would suffer ten times more than the east of all the forts necessary to secure them against such a diseaser."

Mr. Wricht says that during the past fiscal year plans have been prepared for the most fiscal year plans have been prepared for the most fiscal year plans have been prepared for the most fiscal year plans have been prepared for the south cris minor and competent of two more important essemated works and defend the pressure from the sea to the already and defend the pressure from the sea to the city of Northeland in Navy Yard. These works, with the three important essemated works especially mentioned in last year's report-wir. Farm Schuyler, communiting the East River approach from the sea to the harbor and ety of New York; the work designed to replay old Port Lafayette, at the Narrows, entrance to New York interior, and Fort Carrolt, which commands the approach from the sea to the city of Baltimore-await appropriations for their construction. These per provide for the mounting of the heaviest of molern rifled gans, and for resisting the projectiles of cannon of the Immense entitives now possessed by nearly every maritime havy of Europe. Plans for similar modifications of the more important essenated defences for the works mentioned, and for the earthworks recently designed for many of our harbors, for mounting heavy rifled gans and mortary, which have been already partly constructed, or of which the plans are ready for execution."

Gen. Weight then quotes from a letter of his predecessor to the Military Committee of the House of Representatives i want to be greatly surprised if you hear it reaches 50,000. I have given you a suggestion of how it is going to happen; now flaure it out

fortifications, from which they will be ed in time of war in the channels and fair

#### SCHROEDER OR GOODBICHS

# The Choice Offered to the Democratic Voters of the Third Sesate District.

Having no candidate of their own to vote \$48,000, plus the cost of coaling a pilot steamer of about 600 tons. But, under the pilot laws, the nilots could not enter into such an arrangement, and the scheme was for a time abandoned. The rumor that the crew of pilot beat Wildgeon No. 10 had entered into an agreement with the companies to pilot their ships on salary recently reached the pilot office, and the fact that the Wildgeon had been condemned and was not to be rebuilt lent color to the rumor. or, the Brooklyn Democrats residing in the Third Senate District are shut up to a choice etween two Republican candidates for Senator -Frederick A. Schroeder and W. W. Goodrich Mr. Schroeder is the regularly nominated is not the Widgeon had been condemned and is not to be rebuilt lent color to the rumor, is rillots asked the Commissioners to demand the crew of No. 10 whether they proposed to estenut. Piot Raiph Noble sent word to the ard that such was his intention and the intion of the other four pilots with him. He posed to buy a steaming with which to ird vessels. Republican candidate: Mr. Goodrich is the nominee of a convention of Republican bolters, and his candidature was endorsed by the Dem ceratic District Convention, which adjourned rithout making a nomination. It is further urgeby Mr. Schroeder's friends that Goodrich is the proposed to buy a steaming with which to board vessels.

This answer made a stir among the pilots, and when a reporter for Tark Sux visited the pilot office the subject was under discussion.

Capt. Noble said that he had not offered to take the business of the steamiship companies at reduced rates. He and his companions proposed to buy the iron steambout Hercules, of 764 tone, and look out for all the steamships. In addition to the five men already with him, he intended to select about twenty of the best licensed pilots in the port and give them a share in the enterprise. Steam would give him a great advantage. It often happened, after an easterly gaie, that a whole flext were standing off and on outside while a fleet of pilot boats were inside unable to go out. In such a case he could steam alongside the largest vessels and but pilots aboard.

The Commissioners say that the law fixes the rates and that two per cenum of and for the factors. avorite, in this contest, of the rings and the obs; and his bitter partisanship and known advocacy of the redection of Grant to the Presidency for a third term are dwelt upon as reasons why Democratic and conservative Republican voters should support the other man.

Twenty of the most influential Democrats in the district have issued an address to their fellow Democrats in behalf of Mr. Schreseler. The list of signatures includes the names of example of the signature of the signature of the name of the second that the Democratic Convention had no sort of right to endorse Goodrich; that the endorsement was the result of a bargain; that, as Compitolier and Mayor, Schroeder proved himself an honest and efficient public servant, checking abuses, arresting extravagances, punishing thieves, and leaving office without a stain on his personal integrity; that he would represent Brooklyn integrity; that he would represent Brooklyn integrity; that the would represent Brooklyn integrity; that the would represent Brooklyn integrity; that he offered \$10.000 for an anti-Schroeder delegation to the Republican Convention from the Thirteenth Ward of Brooklyn. The address closes as follows: d put pilots aboard.
The Commissioners say that the law fixes the less and that two per centum of each for reveal by the pilots goes to the Board of Comssioners to derray expenses. It would be sating the law for the pilots to work for aller rates than the legal ones, and if there any attempt to do so the Board will take asures to check it.

Brooklyn. The address closes as follows:
For these reasons, fellow Democrata, we urse you to
note for Frederick A. Schroeder for Schafor from the
little of the schroeder for Schafor from the
little of the schroeder for Schafor from the
little of the schroeder for this addressing
low with resemblished in the Western District of the city
low for reasons which we think amounts forcy, turned
love for Mr. Goodfield at a point in the converse two friends of Mr. Schroeder an opportunity to fill
to place. It is all the light was turned out at the commencement of a Acht, so that the combining might

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In ding my Sew I frequently see reports of assaults comitted on inoffensive persons by members of the New ork police. The assault on Mr. Smith by Capt. Williams ind Constable Firming, without the least provocation, is the worst I have yet read shout, and I am at a loss to Conn. which created made sensation. They had a species how those two monsters escaped with their lves. Had a case of that description occurred in Eng-land, I believe they would have been killed on the spot. served twenty years as a police constable in that cour y, rising to the rank of Inspector, and my experience or with very lattle, cause, were cowards, or men of lasty beings to do nelse daty.

The coward is a raid of a hand-in-band encounter in amorbidize any one is an offence; therefore, he reswrits be cowardly and nuncer-scary me of his trunction, is the man of hasty beinger, it is the blow in fore the distribution of a second of the lattle of the composition of a second of the lattle of the composition of a second of the lattle of the composition of a second of the lattle of the composition of a second of the lattle of the lattle of the composition of the lattle of the latt a some cases the use of the truncheon is absolutely excessive, such as enclanters with burglars and men of bury class. To give them a clause would be a mistake a the part of the officer. But the case of Smith, the larty officer screen that in The Sax is not only a discra-tic transfer of the class of the class of the class of Capt. Williams and Constance Fleming, but it also DANGERY, Oct. 27. AN EX POLICE OFFICER.

## Rueing in the East River.

was President of the bank during this period, and Chas. D. Balley and Joseph P. Cooper were respectively Treasurer and Secretary. The financial committee was composed of Messes. Hall, Bailey, Irwin. Philips, Simonson, J. L. Dominick, E. F. Mead, Schwarzwaelder, and Barnum. In the first action it is sileged that on the 5th of April, 1870, the bank loaned \$25,000 to Benjamin Wright upon his note, payable on demand, with a mortgage upon the premises in Cortland, Westchester County, known as Boscobel, as collateral security. The mortgage was for \$50,000, upon which \$30,866,67 was down, Wright, in June, 1870, paid \$1,000, but in December, 1872, the bank gave him \$4,000, and became the absolute owner of the bond and mortgage, the payment of which he had guaranted. The premises were sold under foreclosure in May, 1877, and were bought in by the receiver for \$6,930, a judgment for deficiency being entered against Wright for \$20,764,53, and against William R. Martin and Samuel T. Guthrie for \$20,681,43, Mr. Paine collected \$2,500 from Wright upon the judgment, but obtained nothing from either Martin or Guthrie, who it is averred, were insolvent and there is now due on account of the loan \$31,000. The loan was made without the formal direction of the trustees or finance committee by officers of the bank, tuit all the defendants are claimed to be liable, because, having full, opportunity to examine the books of the bank guar in the land which the To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! Do the minusers of the Harlem and Morrisants lives of boats includ to destroy utiests the rounant of passenger traffic oft them by the elevated roads? It looks like it. Nearly every morning for some weeks just has seen a race between the Harlem and Sylvan Dell. A chimax of reck saticas was reached this morning near Corlear's Hook, when the boats at full specif-the Harlem with steam seried, consisted in the fact that the premises were not worth twice the amount of the loan, and the amount was greater than the bank was allowed by law to bean to one individual. The second action is based upon ioans made to Emery F. Child. Leverett W. Murray, and Henry E. Seelyes for \$29,000. \$15,000, and \$15,000 respectively.

The persons to whom the loan were made were residents of Chicago, and the amounts were given upon notes dated Oct. 20, 1870, payable on demand, at 10 per cont, interest, with collateral security in the form of notes of the Riverside improvement Company, an Illinois corporation, with a deed of trust by that corporation conclying staty-two lots, which, upon forechoure, realized only \$5,000. David S. Dunscond, one of the trusteen was a large stockholder of this company, and the loans, it is asserted, were made for his benefit. The loss upon the transaction was \$60,000, for which

New York, Oct. 50, 1879.

More Information about English Cities,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sat I think "C. J. C. must be the same man whom young Marton churgle-wit met in this country some years ago, who is isded that Queen Victoria resided in the Tawer of London. He exdently knows very little about the subject he writes on.
The fact is "M.C." was correct. Lendon is in the country of Matthews, and all documents relating to the city are so worked. realized \$16,000, the legal expenses being a worded,
Asian every city in England is not a county in 1801;
the majority of them are not even county towns, as, for astance, Manchester, Licheld, Salisbury, and many

Very few of the county towns are eithen-for instance. Aster Warsics, Stafford wabshrd it would be to say, "Lendon in the county moun."

As Exactsu Larven.

of London.

To The Entrop of The Spy-Sci [C] I. C is quite right when he says that the city of London is not in Moddlesse, but is a county of itself. He is not ly wrong which be further remarks that "cover early of London is not in Moddlesse, but is a county of itself. He is not ly wring which is further than the sate of the county by the first and is not a part of the county by which it may be surrounded.

## A Tammany Man.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Shee In THE See of today I am credited with Daving descript the Taminany ranks and come over to the opposition. In tact, I am a in index of the Taminate Hall General Committee and in this amountly with the flexist from Sew York Oct. 20. Hancock would possibly secure his native

## POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr Edward Grosse is the commer of the Independent German Independent Organization for member of As-sembly for the Point Destrict of this city. Mr Grosse's nomination has been emborsed by the Republicans of the district.

The Depostrats of the Troy district have numinated Lamott W Shodes for the Assembly.

SUNDERSON.

-Prince Bismarck has been for some time ... The only surviving son of Dayy echett is an extensive former a

marray team edite a rest A five-year-old girl, left alone in a home at Holysche, Mass Salesch and and open whome must be

-It's an ill what that blows nebody great, The venders of had panells are rubbes their and an alternation of the brief business they are going -Pastor Curtis of the Presbyterian church

t. Olean, P.s., is resistant and this, the resonance of the time choice is traveled one up 14 and 100 cms and employment. He of the gray and set set

poleon, had laid a recognific plan for referenced that rem the prison of Ham, because for interference to the was to be the montion anget of internal Prance. -A large box shipped on a railroad at

Cleveland was found to continue a live man, a dask of whickey, some sandwilder, and a ket or interior's to be It is supposed that he intended to gain the express rate. -Prof. Mommsea, the great Latin scholar ent historian, is staying in Furn. He has obtained two years' dispensation from his area tomes all duries, and will give his letsure to completing his work on Latin incrip-tions and bringing newserf his "down History."

-Another national monument is to be rected in Germany —, statue or victorious Germania of cubosal size. Computern critics, steaking critically, pro-nume the execution of the work the finest perform-ince of the kind that has been seen for many years.

-The anniversary of the execution of arie Antoinette was exlebrated on Oct. 10, as usual, by passes in the Chapelle Explateire, in Paris. They were attended by Queen Installa. Den Carles and his wire, ind Dur de Nemours, the Ultramontone member of the Or-icans family, and his daughter Princess Czarbeyski.

im, Germany, a colosial hoter is building. It is to contain aumerous and lavre suites of spartments, be sides bey single bedrooms, a theatre, two chapels, and a syntacome. Statuss of celebrated travellers are to be found in the coursyards, and a large garden, with hothouses, will be connected with the building. -The uncommon charge of attempting to

norder by starvation is made against a man and woman n San Francisco. They locked the woman's linsband in a strong room, on the periodic that he was insule; and fed film flext to nothing. Their object was to confid money and then marry. He was at the point of death when rescued, but improved with proper pourblanced.

-The Federal Council of Switzerland warms the Swiss people against emigrating to July a olony at a place called Alping, in the Allerhany Monny tains of Pennsylvania. The Council says that enurments are there exposed to all kinds of fraud in the purchase of nds, besides finding. themselves in a place remote to an arger settlements, and without intequate means of con--Mrs. Margaret Robertson of Cooper Au-

is, Scotland, died recently, seed 107. She lived under tree British kings and one queen. She tabled with own of poor creatures who could not live over 90 or is, high and declared to Six House Thompson the atmay of time to dae me ill, and its never socht. The largest betting room in Cincianati eves to have been run fraulubently. It was observed

at, a few minutes before the result of a horse may may ported, the brokenskers aftered their flatter consequence, and always in a way that resulted favors of the temperature flatters. Several veturing members were thought to appet the truth, which was that the propriet as aved private and early despatches from the care It has frequently been said that no horse ould equal the best record or a man in a sector race. The fallacy or this notion was demonstrated in the record

ian Prancisco contest between then and horses. A conravelled 550 miles, beating the best from an performance, but of Weston, by nine miles. Plintore is a grantow, light years old, without a pedigree. He was not have d y the race. Two other horses made 543 and 514 union, vinile the foremost man scored outy 375.

hind old pard Homer. Dr. Schliemann has proved that e sang of a real Troy and an actual war. Recent critics oncode him to have been a true poet, and nowa myth or mere collector, as Welf taught. And now apollics Volte, this time a surgeon, and of Glasgow, has unblished pamplies, in which he is pretty successful in showing hat the sincer of the Iliad certainly had an ocular de-ect, not color blindness, as Mr. Ginistone thinks, but unblyopia. This evidence is gathered from the treat nent of colors in the poem.

-A fashionable French Count took with im to his bathing place, at Harritz, his King Charles log, Fablo. Finding it was usual to furnish the names of distors to the strangers' list, he entered "Mr. Fablo" with his own. Letters immediately poured in domainng subscriptions for all manner of charities, together with love missives from indiscreviances. One was from a Spanish water, who wrote: "At last I discover you in panish wallow, who wrote ; at range in large area, strangers list. I have read your name in large area, strangers, and my adored one." The Count slipped a part from Public s tail and enclosed it.

-Mr. Labouchere, the hero of the Lawson-Laborehere affair, has already fleshed his maples pated. having tought one duet in the East. At Hondary, in 1872, he was enesged in another affair with a loreign difference about a lady, and Mr. Labourhere was challanged, but declined to fight, on the ground of the dam-aged character of the challenger. There was suited mently a physical encounter, resembling that of the Lawson-Labouchere engagement, which stirred for the

-Two Illinois farmers, who had a large crop of wheat to sell, went to Chicago and frequented the Board of Trade rooms, which is a resort for speculators in produce. Their attention was attracted by an old man who constantly talked and resticulated all by himself. They in she has a quantained and he ted them that his strange conversation was with splitts, who kept him intermed as to the future of the market. He said that be broked the money to take advantage of trees an-permatural points, but would sell them at a reasonable price. The tarmers at once put him on a liberal salary. nd only lost faith in him when he stole a diamond pin om one of the m. The fact that he had swindled many

-The Cherokee Adencate, edited and pubthe speaks of the Ures as "red devile," that "ir you feel toward an Indian that he is a red devil, that you will treat him as such, and if you treat him as such he will come at you'in the same way." The advances driven to the conclusion, reliciantly, that Apent Neelse was in collassion with the Governor of Colorado in 4 respitals sheims shally to drive the Uses from to this murry occupied by them, and granted to them to the poweringent," and that the ploughing in the the positive ipon which the Lie shall set done hearts be a name par-sones was deliterately attempted with a xiew of pascoking an outbreak:

-The Marquis of Salisbury has been re-Tring some of the agents of the mine powers of the fillingops at the violant Diepipe, and the Verbound of the diseases of the great Jackies staying there was a filling of the contract of the Sunday evaluate. The Duchess of Chartrees one and white tones, the colors of France. The Fird Segan, a trajectal Parisian hostess of the Fird Wales, were a Foundation fouland, set shirt a coconstancy, with a large Manchester had and I will feathers. The Princess de Breglie was his seriostame, trimmed with white lace, and with bound. Mine, de Jange was superb in a Period

Jew, whose enjoyr his been marked with the heavest of so many young English mades, will likely man to a close his suit with the Dake of Hamilton, whose colors. rielding and growne of \$140,000 a year, he continued to \$1,000 a year, he continued to \$1,000 at the free party of the first of the fir Scotland, and wears no less than three rule how then itton, Brandon, and Chatetheranit, in France, which the late Dake of Abercoin once unsuccessual) P with him in the French courts. Through also the Frincess Marie [ Ballen he is a consumed in National Market Handler and the land Euperur took a great interestination has hever taken his seat in the Hands of Louis 1. fixed entirely in Paris. He is an arrival at said to be to some extent a partner of Mr. N.

his lavish expenditure, every me -The " Mémoires de Madame Rémusat," - The "Memorres de Madame Remisat,"
Lady in Waiting to the Empress Jacobine now with
published by her grandson in the Jacobine Per William
After 1864, Josephine being them all searching the formation the suit and extraortinaty encode. The
contain the suit used extraortinaty encode. The
Emperor, baving temperarily along out the diverse,
but still anxious for an here asked his wind one sky
whether the worth agree to accept one and in feet
treather properly encode in the contains the suit. pregratory cleverly enough to decrete everythety. Also was far from refusing any or his james in the crepet, Bonaparce then sent for his other physiman, Curviser, in whom he deservedly placed numbed of and confided his present to him. It I surrend the said.
'In sururing the first of a how who will be my own son.
I wish you to be refiness of the presented confinement of the Empress, and to do all that is here says to give this cuse all the appearance of a reality conversation sale of the delicacy of his probley compromised by the proposal, he promised inviolable secrets but refused to de wild was required of him. Only him; after, and simparte's second marriage, he conflict this to me on the rying to me the legitimate farther the King of Rome, sa to whom anwarranted doubts had be a raised.